

20010929.ba v03_n227.bam.20010929

>From ???@??? Sat Sep 29 14:44:58 2001 -0500
Message-Id: <200109291944.f8TJiNTm026026@sco.theporch.com>
Date: Sat, 29 Sep 2001 14:43:46 CDT
From: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 3227

BOATANCHORS Digest 3227

Topics covered in this issue include:

- 1) Dynamic tube tester - Hickock Model 1700 (or 700?)
by Roy Morgan <roy.morgan@nist.gov>
- 2) CX THIS Sunday - be there!
by "Stephens, Al" <Allan.Stephens@eku.edu>
- 3) RMC rx
by BEN NOCK <G4BXD@compuserve.com>
- 4) Still looking for schematic for Breting 40
by "Joe Watson" <wwatson@mmcable.com>
- 5) Capacitors for RFI Suppression of the AC Line: Basic Facts
by Roy Morgan <roy.morgan@nist.gov>
- 6) Re: Capacitors for RFI Suppression of the AC Line: Basic Facts
by Arden Allen <gumbear@pacbell.net>
- 7) 19 set Vario FS
by BEN NOCK <G4BXD@compuserve.com>
- 8) Meter, MT-31C ???
by BEN NOCK <G4BXD@compuserve.com>
- 9) Amperite 6H6 Ballast
by "Rhett T. George" <rtg@ee.duke.edu>
- 10) Collins 32V Low Voltage Xformer
by W4UOC@aol.com
- 11) Synchronous clocks
by "Bill Hawkins" <bill@iaxs.net>
- 12) Re: Synchronous clocks
by Jerry Proc <jerry.proc@sympatico.ca>
- 13) Synchronous Clocks.
by "Herbert M. Rosenthal" <herbrose@lobo.net>
- 14) Re: Synchronous clocks
by Arden Allen <gumbear@pacbell.net>
- 15) Re: Manual for R-366
by James Hanlon <knjhanlon@qwest.net>
- 16) Re HQ-120
by James Hanlon <knjhanlon@qwest.net>
- 17) *** Info and accessories needed for TRC-1***
by "ed sharpe" <esharpe@uswest.net>
- 18) Re: Re HQ-120

- by cswiger <cswiger@widomaker.com>
19) Kenwood T599
by Robert Kemp <rkemp@mr.net>
20) Bowie Hamfest
by "russ dworakowski" <wb3fau@hotmail.com>
21) Re: Manual for R-366
by john <johnmb@nc.rr.com>
22) Odd VHF tube
by john <johnmb@nc.rr.com>

Message-Id: <5.0.0.25.2.20010927103833.02bdda00@sdct-sunsrv1.ncsl.nist.gov>
Date: Thu, 27 Sep 2001 10:54:38 -0400
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Roy Morgan <roy.morgan@nist.gov>
Subject: Dynamic tube tester - Hickock Model 1700 (or 700?)
Cc: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

At 07:36 AM 9/27/01 -0500, you wrote:

>Gang, I have come across an almost new Hickock Model 1700 tube tester.

Ray,

That is a most unusual find. My guess is that it may be worth \$500 or more. Here are some tube tester URL's from my bookmarks. Investigate them in search of a manual or someone who knows of it.

<http://www.geocities.com/SiliconValley/6992/tv7.htm>

<http://www.vacuumtubes.com/tubetesters.html>

<http://www.0wned.org/~hstraub/testerdata.htm>

This guy shows it as the Model 700 and begs for help in finding a manual (and a null meter)

<http://www2.gdi.net/~padgett/index.htm>

Padgett (well known for his info on the Transoceanic radio) calls your tester the model 700, shows a picture and says this:

"The elusive model 700 actually came in three designs, each an improvement on the previous one. First mentioned in 1953-54 and with regulated power supplies (yes supplies - it even had two 83's), the 700 was Hickok's attempt at a truly "laboratory grade" tube tester. Eight meters (two more than the

TV-2) and everything was adjustable, however for real accuracy the Null Meter adapter was an optional extra and essential.

Definitely non-portable, the 700 is the only Hickok I know of that has no cover and weighs over 100 pounds.

Often people (and even Hickok occasionally) referred to the 539 as a lab unit however once the 700 is seen it is obvious just how far from such the 539 is."

In your search for manuals, do not miss W. J. Ford in Canada; he rents manuals:

<http://www.falls.igs.net/~testequipment/>
(He does not list the Hickock 700 or 1700)

Good luck.

(and if you find a card deck for my Cardmatic, let me know!)

Roy

- Roy Morgan, K1LKY since 1959

7130 Panorama Drive, Derwood MD 20855

Home: 301-330-8828 Work: Voice: 301-975-3254, Fax: 301-948-6213

roy.morgan@nist.gov --

Message-ID: <2CE970DDB69AD5118FB00008C7E630A88C6771@FSMAIL>

From: "Stephens, Al" <Allan.Stephens@eku.edu>

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

Subject: CX THIS Sunday - be there!

Date: Thu, 27 Sep 2001 11:28:20 -0400

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain;

charset="iso-8859-1"

Gang,

Last reminder! I put out the newsletter on e-mail to those who had submitted stuff via e-mail, and mailed out the hard copy versions to those who had sent me their SASE as requested (and sorry to be so late with it). I'll be on the road so will miss part of it, but should be in to at least qualify the traditional Harvey-Wells... and of course the Burnt Orange Globe Scout 680!

73 & CU in CX, Al N5AIT

CX Announcement (one more time):

2001 Fall Classic (& Homebrew) Radio Exchange

The Classic Radio Exchange ("CX") is a contest celebrating the older commercial and homebrew equipment that was the pride of our ham shacks and our bands just a few short decades ago. Our object is to encourage restoration, operation and enjoyment of this older equipment. A "Classic" radio is at least ten years old (age figured from first year of manufacture), but is NOT REQUIRED to participate in the Classic Exchange. YOU MAY USE ANYTHING in the contest although new gear is a distinct scoring liability. You can still work the "great ones" with your new equipment!

The Classic Exchange will run from 1900 UTC September 30 to 0400 UTC October 1, 2001 (3PM EDT to midnight EDT Sunday - in case we figured the time wrong again). Exchange your name, RST, QTH (state US, province for Canada; country for DX), receiver and transmitter type (homebrew send final amp tube or transistor), and other interesting conversation. The same station may be worked with different equipment combinations on each band and on each mode. Non-participants may be worked for credit.

CW call "CQ CX;" phone call "CQ Classic Exchange."

Suggested frequencies:

CW: 3.545, 7.045, 14.045, 21.135, 28.180

Novice/Tech Plus: 3.695, 7.120, 21.135, 28.180

Phone: 3.880, 7.290, 14.280, 21.380, 28.320

7.045 and 3.545 are usually the most popular CX frequencies.

Scoring Multiply total QSL's (all bands) by total number of different receivers plus transmitters (transceivers count as both xmtr and rcvr) plus states/provinces/countries worked on each band and mode.

Multiply that total by your CX Multiplier, the total years old of all receivers and transmitters used, three QSO's minimum per unit. For transceiver, multiply age by two. If equipment is homebrew, count it as a minimum of 25 years old unless actual construction date or date of its construction article (in the case of a "reproduction") is older.

	Total QSO's all
bands	
	times
	RCVRs + XMTRs +
states/provinces/countries	
	(total each band and mode separately; add
totals together)	
	times
	CX Multiplier:
	SCORE = QSO's x (Rx + Tx + QTH's) x CX Mult

Certificates and appropriate memorabilia are awarded every now and then for the highest score, the longest DX. exotic equipment, best excuses and other unusual achievements.

Send logs, comments, anecdotes, pictures to:

Allan Stephens N5AIT, 106 Bobolink Dr., Richmond, KY 40475.

Include two first-class stamps for next CX Newsletter and mailed announcement of next CX.

E-mail reports may be sent to allan.stephens@eku.edu (A1, N5AIT).

Date: Thu, 27 Sep 2001 13:15:06 -0400
From: BEN NOCK <G4BXD@compuserve.com>
Subject: RMC rx
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-ID: <200109271315_MC3-E15B-CA95@compuserve.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

I have acquired an RMC 69 AC receiver. Its needs TLC so does =

anyone have a circuit I could get a copy of ?

cheers, Ben G4BXD.

Message-ID: <000a01c1477b\$54881b00\$c200a8c0@server>
From: "Joe Watson" <wwatson@mmcable.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Still looking for schematic for Breting 40
Date: Thu, 27 Sep 2001 12:39:16 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
boundary="-----=_NextPart_000_0007_01C14751.6B565E70"

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

-----=_NextPart_000_0007_01C14751.6B565E70
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

For the past three years or so, I have been looking for a schematic for =
my Breting Model 40, with no luck. I have tried all of the usual =

sources, several times---the manual guys, of course Rider's, etc. Just =
thought I would ask again and see if any of our group has any info on =
this receiver.

Thanks,
Joe=20
W5WBR

-----=_NextPart_000_0007_01C14751.6B565E70
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

```
* * * * *
*      ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED---      *
*      This post contains a forbidden message format      *
*      (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) *
*      Mail Lists at theporch.com only accept PLAIN TEXT      *
*      If your postings display this message your mail program *
*      is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting *
* * * * *
```

-----=_NextPart_000_0007_01C14751.6B565E70--

Message-Id: <5.0.0.25.2.20010927160052.033f5dc0@sdct-sunsrv1.ncsl.nist.gov>
Date: Thu, 27 Sep 2001 16:21:39 -0400
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Roy Morgan <roy.morgan@nist.gov>
Subject: Capacitors for RFI Suppression of the AC Line: Basic Facts
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Anchorites, Globuggers, and others,

The subject of power line bypassing gets repeated coverage on these lists,
with many folks contributing lore, suggestions and advice. I found a
17-page document on the topic that may be of interest to any who want more
information on the topic:

"Capacitors for RFI Suppression of the AC Line: Basic Facts"

<<http://www.bravoelectro.com/assets/multimedia/erfifct.pdf>>

This document is on the web site of a capacitor supplier, Bravo Electro
Components, Inc., and covers such topics as:

- The needs for line bypassing including types of power line transients
to be expected.

- US and International standards for line bypassing
- Summaries of electrical tests required for bypass capacitors
- The seven classes of RFI capacitors and their major attributes
- Evaluating RFI capacitors
- Self-healing, stability, and aging
- Specific application advice for capacitors available from the company.

Happy reading.

Roy

- Roy Morgan, K1LKY since 1959
 7130 Panorama Drive, Derwood MD 20855
 Home: 301-330-8828 Work: Voice: 301-975-3254, Fax: 301-948-6213
 roy.morgan@nist.gov --

 Date: Thu, 27 Sep 2001 20:57:22 -0700
 From: Arden Allen <gumbear@pacbell.net>
 Subject: Re: Capacitors for RFI Suppression of the AC Line: Basic Facts
 To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
 Message-id: <0GKC00HN2TMDf1@mta5.snfc21.pbi.net>
 MIME-version: 1.0
 Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
 Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Hi Roy;

> The subject of power line bypassing gets repeated coverage on these
 lists,
 > with many folks contributing lore, suggestions and advice. I found a
 > 17-page document on the topic that may be of interest to any who want
 more
 > information on the topic:
 >
 > "Capacitors for RFI Suppression of the AC Line: Basic Facts"
 >
 > <<http://www.bravoelectro.com/assets/multimedia/erfifct.pdf>>

Good to know all about X and Y capacitors, etc. But I'm not convinced that metallized paper capacitors "give greater protection from RFI". The difference between what 3300 pF and 4700 pF will do for RFI suppression is a subject for hair splitters mainly concerned with the reject rate potential for border-line designs. Evox-Rifa's contribution to the warping of attitudes in order to sell product (they don't make ceramic caps, of course). I think I'll settle for those crummy, over-sized ceramics that don't know how to self heal and need more insulation!

Arden Allen KB6NAX Vallejo, CA gumbear@pacbell.net

A forest is... "a peculiar organism of unlimited kindness and benevolence that makes no demands for its sustenance and extends generously the products of its life activity; it affords protection to all beings, offering shade even to the axeman who destroys it." _Buddha

Date: Fri, 28 Sep 2001 07:38:19 -0400
From: BEN NOCK <G4BXD@compuserve.com>
Subject: 19 set Vario FS
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-ID: <200109280738_MC3-E180-9B45@compuserve.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

19 set Variometer, Northern Electric, Canada, 1943
brown, plate has Eng and Russian, Pye changed
to coax (easy restore), with ae screw on rear.
very nice condition.

25.00 Pound plus pp

BN.

Date: Fri, 28 Sep 2001 07:38:15 -0400
From: BEN NOCK <G4BXD@compuserve.com>
Subject: Meter, MT-31C ???
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-ID: <200109280738_MC3-E180-9B42@compuserve.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

Anyone know what set this was used with ?

Type MT-31C, Tuning Meter

made by Northern Electric, Canada.

It's a mA meter housed in a round bulkhead mounted =

housing, gret, with AM on the side and MT-31C

so, which set ?

Ben G4BXD. G4BXD@qsl.net

From: "Rhett T. George" <rtg@ee.duke.edu>
Date: Fri, 28 Sep 2001 08:50:45 -0400 (EDT)
Message-Id: <200109281250.f8SCoj015297@gifthorse3.ee.duke.edu>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Amperite 6H6 Ballast

- Greetings -

Andre asked a fine question which goes back to the lack of full agreement on the RETMA code. And no wonder. Electronics have been pervasive thru much of industry for more than 60 years.

Indeed there is no relation between teh Amperite 6H6 and the RCA, GE, NU, or similar tube manufacturer's 6H6. The Amperite designation suggests a .6 amp current regulation. The heater of the duo-diode 6H6 is rated at .3 amp and the voltage drop across it can rise considerably above 6.3 V without much increase in current. The previous owner had substituted a 6F6 which has a rated heater current of .7 amp - much closer.

73 Rhett - KE4HIH

From: W4UOC@aol.com
Message-ID: <fe.cce4f10.28e5cf6a@aol.com>
Date: Fri, 28 Sep 2001 09:04:42 EDT
Subject: Collins 32V Low Voltage Xformer
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I have restored an early Collins 32V transmitter. It worked fine but finally the low voltage transformer gave up!. I am not sure if the Thordarson transformer is original or not.

It appears to have a short with all the loads disconnected.

Does anyone have any suggestions on a source for a replacement transformer.

Tom Koch - W4UOC

From: "Bill Hawkins" <bill@iaxs.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Synchronous clocks
Date: Fri, 28 Sep 2001 17:56:23 -0500
Message-ID: <006f01c14870\$cbbd4380\$290aa8c0@darius>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Had a chance to tour a 2,500 MW coal-fired power plant last week. It reminded me of something that's been a mystery to me for 50 years. How do the electric clocks that are locked to the power line frequency stay accurate to a few seconds year after year?

The lone control engineer at the power plant said it was done by load dispatchers in the various power generation areas. They used a reference clock at Ohio Edison as the central reference, because you can have only one control point where the error is measured and corrected, given an interlocked system.

A search of the net comes up dry. Maybe nobody wants to talk about how it is done. Anybody know about this master clock somewhere in Ohio?

As I understand it, NIST and the "clock" in Boulder provide the national standard *frequency* with incredible precision, and transfer it up the road to WWV and WWVB using secondary standards. (A cesium standard is not a shabby secondary). It is the US Naval Observatory that provides the US standard for Time of Day. I don't know how that value of time gets to WWV.

At least, that's the way it used to work. On January 1, 1972, the world started using atomic time and frequency. The stars were used to determine the first instant of UTC, but after that the passage of time was measured by the beats of an atomic pendulum. The Earth's rotation is slowing down, so USNO is one of several observatories that coordinate the additions of leap seconds to UTC. It would seem that there is no need for WWV to talk to USNO except to hear about the forthcoming addition of a leap second. The leap second is added at a fixed time, so all you have to do is turn on the Leap Second switch before that time and it all happens automatically.

The USNO Time service "tycho" has a search engine, but it cannot find any mention of synchronizing line frequency clocks. At least, not with the words I tried. So maybe this is one of those rare

fields of technology that has not found its way to the net.

Regards,
Bill Hawkins

"If a little knowledge is dangerous, where is the man who has so much as to be out of danger?" - T. H. Huxley

Message-ID: <3BB50C9E.968D0ADE@sympatico.ca>
Date: Fri, 28 Sep 2001 19:49:50 -0400
From: Jerry Proc <jerry.proc@sympatico.ca>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Synchronous clocks
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi Bill,

I can certainly tell you how they did it several decades ago.

At the power generation plant, the line frequency of the generators was carefully monitored over a 12 hour period. If it was too low, say 59.9 Hz , the speed of the generators would be increased slightly over the next 12 hour period and vice versa. Over any 24 hour period, a synchronous electric clock might be running a fraction of a second too fast or too slow but over the long term it would never gain or loose time.

Bill Hawkins wrote:

> How do the electric clocks that are locked to the power
> line frequency stay accurate to a few seconds year after year?
>

--

Jerry Proc VE3FAB
HMCS HAIDA Historic Naval Ship
Toronto, Ontario
e-mail: jerry.proc@sympatico.ca
<http://webhome.idirect.com/~jproc/ve3fab>

Message-ID: <3BB513C5.8099A1B1@lobo.net>
Date: Fri, 28 Sep 2001 18:20:30 -0600

From: "Herbert M. Rosenthal" <herbrose@lobo.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Synchronous Clocks.
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; x-mac-type="54455854"; x-mac-creator="4D4F5353"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

The utility I worked for in the '70s-'80s (Alaska) had no copper connectivity to the 'lower 48' and thus no synchronizing frequency was available to output exactly 60 Hz.. Early on, the system time was compared to WWV, compensated for propagation distance. If the system clock was slow, thje dispatch center upped the frequency (opened the throttle to gas fired turbines) a tad... calculated to correct the clock usually between midnight and 2AM. Later on, the clock signal was from satellite, compensated for propagation and path distance to a known position (electric utility).

Early panel meters were sort of clutsy GE or Westinghouse 5" meters with about a 300 degree movement. Some were expanded-scale d'Arsonval analog meters, 58-62 Hz, so one 'eyeballed' 59.98 or 60.01 Hz... thus using a cumulative synchronous clock and working back from time to an increase or decrease of frequency to bring the clock back on time in 2 hours; this was presumed to be more accurate.

About the time I left to live here in warmer climes (Albuquerque), the SCADA (System Control And Data Automation) did the whole thing automatically, deriving time (and thus frequency) from GPS satellite..... so the dispatchers could snooze between midnight and 2AM, and the lead turbine in the system would be 'controlled' to compensate the exact frequency.

My knowledge of what happens after 1986 is zero. I have a \$4.98 12" wall clock from Harbor Freight that has a quartz movement, uses one AA cell, and is never off more than 5 seconds a month. That's progress.

Herb Rosenthal W5AN
herbrose@lobo.net

Date: Fri, 28 Sep 2001 19:08:41 -0700
From: Arden Allen <gumbear@pacbell.net>
Subject: Re: Synchronous clocks
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-id: <0GKE00K70J8XQN@mta7.pltn13.pbi.net>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Hi Bill;

> Had a chance to tour a 2,500 MW coal-fired power plant last week.
> It reminded me of something that's been a mystery to me for 50
> years. How do the electric clocks that are locked to the power
> line frequency stay accurate to a few seconds year after year?

Since I know nothing about the subject I'll take a stab at it. With the inertia of huge generators being what they are it now probably makes more sense to keep them running at a precisionly controlled speed and use other means for making phase corrections to accomodate the needs of the grid they get tangle up with. How, I dunno. Rotating the field by switching technology?? Any guesses out there?

Arden Allen KB6NAX Vallejo, CA gumbear@pacbell.net

A forest is... "a peculiar organism of unlimited kindness and benevolence that makes no demands for its sustenance and extends generously the products of its life activity; it affords protection to all beings, offering shade even to the axeman who destroys it." _Buddha

Message-ID: <3BB5488E.960FF7D@qwest.net>
Date: Fri, 28 Sep 2001 22:05:35 -0600
From: James Hanlon <knjhanlon@qwest.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Manual for R-366
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

John,

I have a manual for the R-366, or rather for "Radio receiving Set AN/TRR-5." It's not small, perhaps 3/8" thick and printed on both sides of the page. Perhaps I could send it to you, you could make copies and then send it back to me?

I also have one of the receivers. One of these days I plan to shake it out and get it running.

Jim, W8KGI

Message-ID: <3BB54B20.B794CB48@qwest.net>
Date: Fri, 28 Sep 2001 22:16:32 -0600
From: James Hanlon <knjhanlon@qwest.net>

MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re HQ-120
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Philip,

The bands on my HQ-129X are listed on the bandswitch as:

.540 to 1.32 Mc
1.32 to 3.2 Mc
3.2 to 5.7 Mc
5.7 to 10 Mc
10 to 18 Mc
18 to 31 Mc

They are also the same for the HQ-140-X. I'm sure they will be the same in the HQ-120 too. It does indeed look like your RCA AR-77 covers the same ranges.

Jim, W8KGI

Date: Fri, 28 Sep 2001 22:25:09 -0700
Message-ID: <006901c148a7\$1c6676e0\$0101a8c0@edsharpe>
From: "ed sharpe" <esharpe@uswest.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: *** Info and accessories needed for TRC-1***
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Ok here is the scenario... we have a TRC-1 that was given to us back at the dawn of time, it is a radio trans and recv. that allow you to take a bunch of field phones and put them over the radio on about 100 meg. FM
No! you cant have it to make a pirate station!)

Our Question is how did the field phones really hook into the transmitter and receiver? there must have been a 'magic in-between box'.

Does anyone have a manual on file for this in either paper or electronic media?

We had a nice gift of 4 field telephones and if we can get the magic box would then have a complete display!

thanks in advance for any info, magic boxes, advice etc etc!

ed sharpe

Date: Sat, 29 Sep 2001 07:18:39 -0400 (EDT)
From: cswiger <cswiger@widomaker.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
cc: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Re HQ-120
Message-ID: <Pine.BSF.4.33.0109290714520.1990-100000@wilma.widomaker.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Just looked at a HQ-120-X and those are the exact numbers on the bandswitch, not a digit different.

Chuck
kb4new

On Fri, 28 Sep 2001, James Hanlon wrote:

> Philip,
>
> The bands on my HQ-129X are listed on the bandswitch as:
>
> .540 to 1.32 Mc
> 1.32 to 3.2 Mc
> 3.2 to 5.7 Mc
> 5.7 to 10 Mc
> 10 to 18 Mc
> 18 to 31 Mc
>
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> in the HQ-120 too. It does indeed look like your RCA AR-77 covers the
> same ranges.
>
> Jim, W8KGI
>
>

Message-ID: <3BB5CEE7.3040601@mr.net>
Date: Sat, 29 Sep 2001 08:38:47 -0500
From: Robert Kemp <rkemp@mr.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

Subject: Kenwood T599
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Can someone help me with a T599.
Have one, finals test good, am only getting 50 watts out, slugs appear to be peaked on the mixer and driver stages.
Also have an intermittent output problem.....on tune it will jump from 10 watts to 50 watts out.
Am attempting to narrow the intermittent down to a bad ground or relay problem so am not that concerned about that at this point.
In either lsb or usb, upon keying rig I get 10 watts out!

So....was there ever a service bulletin on these, common problems, updates etc that someone could pass along?
Thanks.

Bob.

From: "russ dworakowski" <wb3fau@hotmail.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Bowie Hamfest
Date: Sat, 29 Sep 2001 12:22:13 -0400
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; format=flowed
Message-ID: <LAW2-F12yz5b6KZmcK800002320@hotmail.com>

Dear Anchorites, is there anybody going to the Bowie Hamfest from Northwestern PA? If so I need to talk to you. Russ

Get your FREE download of MSN Explorer at <http://explorer.msn.com/intl.asp>

Message-Id: <3.0.3.32.20010929154544.01265cfc@pop-server.nc.rr.com>
Date: Sat, 29 Sep 2001 15:45:44 -0400
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: john <johnmb@nc.rr.com>
Subject: Re: Manual for R-366
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Not sure whether you're writing to john poulton or john brewer (we're both in the same area, and we BOTH have R366's John!). In any event, we'd BOTH love to have a copy, and I'll assure you you'll get your manual back

(and make John Poulton a copy to boot!)

Best

John

PS: Is Sandia doing any hiring Jim?

At 10:05 PM 9/28/01 -0600, James Hanlon wrote:

>John,

>

>I have a manual for the R-366, or rather for "Radio receiving Set
>AN/TRR-5." It's not small, perhaps 3/8" thick and printed on both sides
>of the page. Perhaps I could send it to you, you could make copies and
>then send it back to me?

>

>I also have one of the receivers. One of these days I plan to shake it
>out and get it running.

>

>Jim, W8KGI

>

>

Message-Id: <3.0.3.32.20010929154912.013237bc@pop-server.nc.rr.com>

Date: Sat, 29 Sep 2001 15:49:12 -0400

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

From: john <johnmb@nc.rr.com>

Subject: Odd VHF tube

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

I ran across a couple small gold plated Western electric tubes
...(not sure what the form factor would be...never seen any such thing)...
They're 416B's and would appear to be a microwave tube of some sort.

Anyone know?

Best

John

End of BOATANCHORS Digest 3227
